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4TH CONGRESS OF KWP TO BE HONORED WITH GREATER ACHIEVEMENTS OF LABOR

The production targets for the first year of the Seven-Year Plan have been attained at many factories and production co-operatives by working people who have been determined to greet the Fourth Congress of the Party, scheduled to be held from September 11, with greater achievements of labor.

Factories and Co-ops Fulfill First Year Targets

Workers at the Shinpung Mine fulfilled by August 10 of this year their production target for the first year.

Workers at the Botonggang Building Materials Works in Pyongyang are doing their best to overfulfill the first year's production target by 25 per cent by the convention of the Party Congress and further by 72 per cent by the end of this year. They had already overfulfilled it by 0.7 per cent as of August 5.

Workers at the Cast Metal Department of the Kechun Farming Machine Factory fulfilled their production target for the first year four months and a half ahead of schedule; the target was 32 per cent higher than last year's actual performance. They are now struggling to overfulfill the target by 55 per cent by the close of this year.

An Automized Ore Dressing Centre Emerges

The Ore Dressing Centre of the Sungchun Mine in South Pyungan Province has been completely automized recently.

A young girl, sitting before the control levers of the central operating room, runs alone the centre with an annual dressing capacity of 25,000 tons.

Eighty-seven workers worked there in the past.

The actual-ore selection rate of the dressing centre has grown by more than 3 per cent since it was automized.

All the machines and installations of the centre were made by machine-building plants of our country and the workers of the mine.

The workers and technicians of the mine who semi-automized the ore dressing processes as early as in 1957 had waged an energetic struggle in the past one year for fully automizing the centre and carried out on their own the work from designing to manufacturing and assembling machines and installations.

They turned out over 270 machines and installations and put into production 25 kinds of innovation proposals including four inventions. As a result, the centre has been fully automized with the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party at little more than one month ahead.

A mine meant a living hell 17 years ago under Japanese imperialist rule. Nay it had represented human butchery. It had no safety and protection devices and many people were killed or injured during their work. All the production was carried out through hardest human labor of workers.

But today such mine exists no longer in the northern half of the Republic.

Mechanization and autmation have been stepped up in all mines. They have freed the miners from hard labor and brought about radical increase in production.

The powerful mining machine factories of our country supplied last year the mines with 42 per cent more winches, 32 per cent more ore grinding, nine per cent more air compressors, and 38 per cent more drilling machines compared with the previous year.

The mechanization level of loading and unloading work and transport in pits has enhanced by 60 per cent.

All the mines in the northern half will be automized or semi-automized or generally mechanized by 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Salt Production Target Attained

The salt production target for this year was overfulfilled by 0.5 per cent, as of August 9, a KCNA report of August 22 from Pyongyang said.

To achieve this target in only seven months, workers in the salt manufacturing industry have developed vigorously movements for technological improvement. This year's production target is 15 per cent higher than last year's.

After successfully attaining the production target, workers at each salt factory are continuing their struggle to increase this year's production up to 140 per cent of the target by the end of this year, continually introducing technological improvements into their work.

Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill To Produce 25,000 Tons Annually

The construction work to raise an annual production capacity of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill to 25,000 tons was completed on the eve of the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea as scheduled and a final test run of the mill was carried out successfully, according to a KCNA report of August 14 from Chongjin.

As the result, it is expected that the annual production of this factory will rise 12,6 times that of 1949, the year before the Korean War.

This means that the highest yearly production under Japanese imperialist rule will now be fulfilled in only 26 days.

This factory will increase the production of rayon and spun-rayon fabrics by 150 million metres yearly. This is half of the total fibre material needed for producing 300 million metres of cloths, one of the most important tasks to be carried out during the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan.

Meanwhile, workers of this factory have decided to raise its annual production capacity from 25,000 to 30,000 tons by the coming Fourth Congress of the Party.

Chongjin Steel Plant Fulfills Production Target

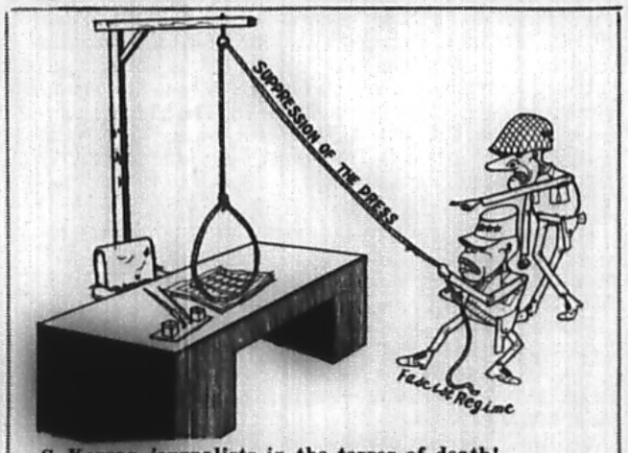
Workers at the Chongjin Steel Plant successfully fulfilled the target of producing 100,000 tons of granulated iron by the August 15 Liberation, according to a KCNA report of August 17 from Pyongyang.

This is one of the results of their labor enthusiasm with which they are determined to greet the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The production of granulated iron at the plant has rapidly been increased, particularly since the visit of Premier Kim Il Sung to the plant to give guidance to the workers.

Some of the furnaces at the plant produce at present 130 tons or thereabout. The average production per furnace was 77 tons until July.

Meanwhile, workers are concentrating their efforts on increasing the operation rate of converters.



S. Korean journalists in the terror of death!
(Death sentence to executives of Minjok Ilbo) — Che Jun

Messages of Congratulation From Fraternal and Friendly Countries

Jointly rejoicing over the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese rule, many messages of congratulation were sent to the leaders of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK from the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic as well as from many other countries such as the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Mongolian People's Republic, Albania, Hungary, Indonesia and Guinea.

Emphasizing that the great achievements the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had made in socialist construction was an invaluable contribution toward consolidating the world socialist camp, messages from fraternal countries expressed the strong hope that the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for realizing peaceful unification of their fatherland will win final victory.

Further, these messages said unanimously that the treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which were recently concluded between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and between the former and the Chinese People's Republic were a great contribution toward safeguarding the peace of Asia and the world as well.

These messages expressed, in conclusion, the hope that the fraternal friendly relations between Korea and these countries will be closer.

Korea-Cuban Joint Communique; U.S. Imperialists, Enemy of World Peace

A joint communique was signed on August 11 in Havana between the Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of August 11 from Havana. The main points of the communique follow:

The DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-premier Li Ju Yun made a friendly visit to the Cuban Republic on the latter's invitation from July 20 to August 12.

After talks held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, a complete agreement of opinion was reached on all the questions of common concern discussed between the two parties.

The DPRK Government delegation and that of the Cuban Revolutionary Government agreed that they regarded U.S. imperialism as the enemy of world peace, on the ground that increased interference of the U.S. imperialists in the domestic affairs of other countries is a threat of utmost consequence to world peace and will lead to a new world war.

Both sides accused the U.S. Government of having hatched a military coup d'etat in South Korea to support its collapsing colonial rule and of maintaining a reign of terror there, and strongly charged that these acts by the U.S. constituted a criminal act of preventing peaceful unification of Korea and of intensifying tension there.

Sharply attacking the open attempts of the U.S. imperialists to launch any armed invasion of Cuba to wreck the Cuban revolution and to annihilate its achievements, the both sides demanded that U.S. imperialism immediately discontinue its policy of aggression and provocation as well as that of intimidating the Cuban people.

The Governments of both sides accused that the establishment of military bases by the U.S. imperialists in other countries and their policy of maintaining and perpetuating such bases are not only an open threat to national sovereignty and run counter to the interests of the peoples of those countries but also a threat to the territorial security of countries adjacent to them.

Both parties are fully convinced that the good-will visit of the DPRK Government delegation to Cuba and the talks held will contribute toward consolidating more the unity of the two countries.

Government Delegation of DPRK Arrives in Brazil

Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA)—New China News Agency—The DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-premier Li Ju Yun arrived on August 18 in Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil, via Havana.

On arriving in Brazil, Vice-premier Li Ju Yun told a reporter of the Journal de Brazil that the delegation had come to Brazil to establish trade, cultural and friendly relations between the two countries.

WHAT IS BEHIND ANNOUNCEMENT OF MILITARY REGIME TO SWITCH POWER TO CIVILIANS?

The South Korean "military regime" on Aug. 12 announced that it would be switched to civil government in the summer of 1963.

The announcement said a new Constitution would be promulgated before March, 1963, elections conducted in May of that year, and that political activities would be resumed early in 1963, but with "restrictions if necessary."

This was the content of the "long-awaited" announcement!

Referring to the announcement, a Japanese Yomiuri dispatch from Seoul said, "The South Korean people are trying in vain to hide their disappointment."

Meanwhile, Kim Do Yun, president of the defunct New Democratic Party (opposition party under the Chang Myun regime) expressed strong dissatisfaction to the statement, immediately after it was issued.

On June 2, immediately after the coup d'etat, the "Supreme Council" said that "it is considering the advisability of turning over its powers to a civil government around Aug. 15, which will be similar in nature to the De Gualle government."

But, later on July 19, the "Supreme Council" said that "it will make an announcement satisfying the people, announcement about the question of transferring power."

As soon as this announcement was issued, various sections of the people started voicing their demand that power be turned over to civilians as soon as possible.

The announcement was made some three months after the coup. During the three months, the "military regime," instigated by the U.S., was hell-bent on suppressing the movement of the South Korean people for peaceful unification of their fatherland, arresting, imprisoning and murdering hundreds of thousands of people. Among those killed are Che Kun U, president of the defunct Socialist Party and Li Hun Gu, member of the same party.

Realizing that suppressive measures alone could not save the South Korean situation, the military fascists published economic plans or other policies one after another to deceive the people. But the people were not taken in by these policies and plans. Accordingly, they were forced to make the "announcement."

Needless to say, the author of the announcement is the U.S. The Yomiuri Shinbun says that the "Supreme Council" made the announcement after frequent consultations with the U.S.

On Aug. 20, James A. Van Fleet, then visiting South Korea, advocated the continuation of the "military regime," saying that "the parliamentary system is not suitable for 'ROK'." Meanwhile, Secretary of State Dean Rusk stated that "new foundations have been laid for closer cooperation between the two countries." (An AP dispatch of July 27 from Washington)

Then, why did the U.S. find it necessary to have the "military regime" announce that it would remain in power for two years to come?

First, disaffection against the "military regime" is daily mounting among the South Korean people.

Second, the time when power will be transferred to civilians must be clarified in order to get support from the U.N.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. is cudgeling its head over its "policy on Korea in the U.N." Because the U.S. must solve the Korean problem in its favor in the U.N. General Assembly scheduled for September.

Meanwhile, the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" held a two-week meeting in order to prepare an annual report to the U.N. But, it failed to accomplish the task. In a resumed meeting held between July 31 and Aug. 5, it also failed to draw up the report. It is said to be planning to draft the report at a meeting in Tokyo scheduled for Sept. 2.

Why does the "U.N. Commission" hold meetings so often? Because, the UNCURK is finding it very difficult to find reasons for recognizing the "military regime" as "democratic" and "legitimate"—the regime which toppled by means of arms the Chang Myun government formed through elections!

What was the reactions of the Japanese ruling class to the announcement?

Japanese bourgeois newspapers are supporting it as "necessary" under the circumstances though "not satisfying." Meanwhile, the Japanese Foreign Office says that it "welcomes the announcement" not with open arms but with certain reservations."

Such an attitude of the Japanese reactionary groups demonstrates that they, utilizing the announcement, are plotting to resume the "South Korea–Japan talks."

As recent foreign dispatches report from South Korea, people's increasing distrust and resistance to the "military regime" clearly shows that any deceptive measures can never save South Korea out of the present crisis.

The South Korean people demand democratic rights, freedoms, unification of North and South Korea and a prosperous country.

"Military Regime" Admits Economic Crisis in S. Korea

The South Korean military "junta" admitted that the South Korean national economy is faced with a critical situation, according to reports from Seoul.

The Committee on Finance and Currency (supervisory organ of banking institutions) said on August 17 in its report on the economic situation in the second quarter of this year, that the South Korean economy which had been paralyzed since the beginning of this year, became critical after the military coup d'etat.

The report of the Committee continued that the industrial production decreased by 5.1 per cent during this period compared with that of the first quarter of this year, during which the production of manufacturing and mining industries, among others, declined sharply.

The production of the manufacturing industries dropped rapidly during the second quarter of this year, the report added.

As of June this year, enterprises either suspending or curtailing their operations comprised 80 per cent of the total in South Korea.

As for manufacturing industries, the production of two-thirds of their main articles declined.

"Military Regime" Plans to Close Down Universities

The South Korean military "junta" is planning to reduce the number of universities by the "second law for reorganizing universities," according to a Hapdong Tongshin report of August 16 from Seoul.

The law authorizes the military "junta" to amalgamate national and public colleges, in the case that they happen to be in the same district.

Particularly, the "junta" is planning to retain only one university each in South and North Kyongsang Provinces, and in South and North Chulla Provinces.

Under such circumstances, a drastic reduction of the number of students is inevitable.

It is said that the law is also applied to private universities.

This law is the revision of the "first law for reorganizing universities," which was enforced earlier on July 22.

16 Persons Punished by Military "Junta"

Sixteen innocent South Koreans on August 16 were either sentenced to penal servitude or fined heavily by the general court-martial in the Kyonggi district, according to Kukje Shinbo report from Seoul.

They had been detained on the charge that they had broken an ordinance against spreading rumours.

A certain Yu was detained on May 16, when the military coup occurred, on the charge that he had asked a passer-by a question: "Do you think this coup will succeed?"

The prosecutor demanded a six-month prison term, but the court-martial sentenced him to 10 months.

These 16 persons were only part of those arrested so far on the same charge of spreading rumors.

Shops Faced with Suspension of Business

"Most shops in Seoul are suspending bussiness as the goods don't sell well," Industarial and Economic Newspaper reports from Seoul.

This is in spite of the fact that many of these shops are situated in the busiest streets in South Korea.

Currency Issue Increases

Currency issue in South Korea totaled 149,500 million hwan as of Aug. 10, showing a 26.9 per cent increase over May 15, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

Now currency issue is rising at a rapid tempo as a result of increased military and police spending.

Chayu Shinmoon in Seoul Forcibly Banned

The Chayu Shinmoon in Seoul, one of the most influencial newspapers in South Korea, recently has been ordered by the military junta to discontinue publication, a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul said.

The paper had been suspending issue for some four months owing to financial reasons, because of the junta's suppressive measures against it.

Meanwhile, the "junta" had already closed down 371 publshing houses. In addition, more than 830 newspapers, news agencies and magazines had met the same fate.

The military "junta" charged that these publishing houses and communication media had violated the junta's press regulations.

Thus, publications so far banned by the "junta" amount to 90 per cent of the total publications.

Further, the "junta" ordered the press to print only the data officially provided, while it formulated a "press registration law" which authorizes the "junta" to ban publications arbitrarily.

Editorial

We Denounce Military Maneuvers by U.S. Imperialists In S. Korea

The U.S forces in South Korea and South Korean armed forces on Aug. 10 conducted joint landing maneuvers in areas around Pohang on the eastern seaboad, according to a Seoul broadcast.

The 7th military corps of U.S. forces and puppet air forces took part in the landing maneuvers, and warships and vessels belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet were mobilized.

The U.S. air forces are also planning to conduct a "guided-missile test" in the western coastal areas of South Korea every Monday between Aug. 7 and Sept. 25.

This is a serious provocative action to threaten the peace of Korea, as well as one of the criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to turn South Korea into an arena of a new aggressive war.

Twice during the past three months, the U.S. imperialists have sent combat units to South Korea and have carried out provocative acts such as "anti-aircraft test," and "active and passive operations drills."

A series of facts show that the U.S. imperialists are making frantic efforts to intensify tensions in Korea and to launch an aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists, as their aggressive policy went bankrupt in South Korea and every other area in the world, are more bent on intensifying tensions and preparing a new war in order to patch up by hook or crook their smashed policy.

This is clearly shown by the fact that U.S. President J. F. Kennedy is expanding armaments, stressing the "West German crisis."

The U.S. Congress approved additional expenditure of 10 million dollars for military funds in order to expand military facilities in South Korea. Meanwhile, the "chief of the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea" shamelessly said, "We must strengthen the 'ROK' forces, which will have to carry out a big war."

The U.S. imperialists are also dispatching their agents to South Korea. Recently, James A. Van Fleet, former commander of the U.S. 8th Army visited South Korea and agitated for a new war. Supreme Commander of NEATO forces Grunther is also going to South Korea for the purpose of "inspecting military facilities" there.

It is not fortuitous that the South Korean "military regime" has already recruited some 100,000 men, calling out, "We are determined to lead the van, alongside the U.S. forces."

However, the U.S. imperialists cannot restore their crumbling prestige, whatever desperate efforts they may make.

The Korean people are strong as never before. And our people have reliable allies—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The U.S. imperialists should not take an imprudent action. They should get out of South Korea immediately!

Journalists in N. Korea Denounce Against Death Sentence to Pressmen

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union on Aug. 19 issued a statement denouncing the plot of the South Korean authorities to murder journalists, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang. The statement follows in part:

The fascist suppression of speech and the press is becoming more ruthless as the days go by in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

The present South Korean authorities have forcibly closed down all the publications which fell out of their favour and arrested and imprisoned men of the press at random. And now they are even scheming to murder them bestially.

Recently, the South Korean authorities cooked up the "Minjok Ilbo Case" and demanded death sentence for the president of the newspaper and three other executives on the charge that they carried articles advocating peaceful unification of the fatherland and South-North interchange. They are also plotting to punish severely many other reporters and editors on the same charge.

This criminal act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities is a serious infringement of democratic rights and freedoms of the South Korean people as well as the barborous suppression of the press and speech.

As clear to everyone, the freedom of speech and the press is an elementary demand and criterion of life in the modern, civilized society.

However, today in South Korea U.S. imperialism and the South Korean authorities are suppressing and obliterating even the vestige of the free press activities.

Since the so-called "military coup" they have raided and shut down already over 830 newspapers and news agencies and more than 370 publishing houses in Seoul and local areas, throwing scores of thousands of journalists and editors into the flooding army of the unemployed.

At the same time they arrested and jailed a large number of men of the press without any justification and are sending them to "military tribunal."

The mission of jounalists is to direct public opinion in a correct direction through truthful reporting.

When they advocated "unification without foreign forces" and "interchange of leading businessmen," the president and reporters only carried out their duty to reflect in their newspaper the long-cherished desire of the 30 million people to accomplish peaceful unification. Even children know well that they should not have been indicted.

No journalists in the Republic can be indifferent to the fate of the president and the journalists. We vigorously denounce the South Korean authorities for their suppression of journalists and strongly demand immediate suspension of the unjust trial of the president and editors of the "Minjok Ilbo" and their immediate acquittal.

We appeal to all the freedom-loving and truth-loving journalists the world over to denounce and use their pens against this hateful criminal act being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

Korean Journalists in Japan Also Protest

The Association of Korean Journalists in Japan on Aug. 13 sent to Pack Jung Hi a cable denouncing the South Korean "military regime" for going to sentence to death four executives of the "Minjok Ilbo."

Meanwhile, Japanese journalists are voicing their protest against to suppression of the press in South Korea. The Japan Congress of Journalists and other social organizations are sending protest cables to the South Korean authorities and starting a movement to encourage South Korean journalists.

3 S. Korean Newsmen Sentenced to Death

The "panel" of South Korean military fascists on Aug. 28 sentenced to death three officials of the "Minjok Ilbo," according to an AP dispatch from Seoul.

The three facing death are publisher Cho Yong Su; auditor An Shin Kyu and Song Ji Yung, adviser to the paper, it added.

The military "revolutionary" court sentenced to 15 years Li Sang Du, editorial writer of the paper, two staff members to 10 years and two others to five years, the dispatch said.

These persons had been accused of operating an organization which advocated peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Delegates to Anti-A and H Bombs Conference Send Messages to Korean Citizens in Japan

Delegates to the 7th World Conference Against A and H Bombs recently sent to the Korean citizens in Japan messages whole-heartedly supporting their struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland. The following are a part of them:

From Mr. Supardi

Dear friends,

Allow me to ensure you and all the Korean people of the sympathy of the Indonesian workers and people for the struggle of the Korean people to throw out U.S. imperialism from Korean territory, to unify North and South Korea.

North Korea, after overcoming the damages caused by U.S. aggression, is now marching toward a prosperous socialist society.

I am convinced that the time is not so far when the whole Korea will be unified and South Korea will be a part of the socialist Korea.

Long live Korea and its heroic people!

Supardi
(Member of National Council of Organization of All Trade Unions in Indonesia)

From Mrs. Maasse Siwi

Dear friends,

I bring you the greetings of the peaceloving Indonesian women to their Korean sisters in Japan, who, inspite of being far from their homeland, are making their contribution to the fight of the Korean people for peace, democracy and national reunification.

In your march forward you have the support of all independence-loving and peace-loving women of the world.

On behalf of the Indonesian Women's Movement GERWANI, I wish you every success in your work and your just struggle for reunification of your country towards a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

Maasse Siwi
(Executive member of Central Board of GERWANI)

Repatriates Contribute to Socialist Construction of Fatherland

A new work team comprising repatriates from Japan was organized recently at the Sinuiju Rubber Factory.

The work team members, once medium and small enterprisers in Osaka, Japan, came back home in the 58th, 60th and 62th batches to take in the socialist construction of the fatherland.

After their return, they began to lead a new life under the warm care of the Party and Government. The factory management organized a work team specializing in vinyl-chloride processing as they wished and provided them with all necessary conditions.

The returnees have already started production.

They are planning to turn out daily three thousand pairs of vinyl-chloride shoes.

Kim Jong Hoi, leader of the work team, told about his joy of becoming a socialist constructor producing daily necessaries for "Chullima riders":

National humiliation and insults, the pressure by Japanese monopoly capitalists and the worries about bankruptcy entailing from the shortage of fund and raw material have gone away.

A hope-filled new life is with us now and a brighter future is in store for them.

Meanwhile, Li Mun Suk who returned in the 41st group is now devoting himself to the socialist construction of the fatherland, as vice-manager of the Hamheung Fittings Factory.

"I don't know how to thank the fatherland for giving me the job of vice-manager—I had been working only for myself and my family in Japan. From now on, I will do my best to contribute to the socialist construction and peaceful unification of the fatherland."

This is what he felt after he returned to homeland.

Every day the vice-manager has many things to do in his factory. But he is happy meeting workers' requirements in their work. He has moved his office to the factory as he wants to come into closer contacts with workers. Sometimes, he works as carrier or stockman.

He is now successfully carrying out his work, even declining the manager's offer to take holidays.

Workers Enjoy Holidays in Rest Homes

Hundreds of rest homes and sanatoria throughout the country are now bustling with happy holiday-makers.

Seven hundred and fifty working people are spending their holidays in the Songdowon Rest Home, Wonsan, on the eastern coast of the country.

The rest home has two-three storied rest houses and clubs with an annual accommodation of nearly 10,000 people. On the beach over 100 boats are always ready.

The rest home is well furnished with musical instruments, amusement facilities and sports apparatuses.

Over 40 cooks are busy preparing meals of 5,000 calories to everyone's taste.

Life in the rest home is full of happiness and joy, song and dance.

In the Woosanjang Rest Home, South Pyungan Province, which has already received the ninth batch of holiday-makers this year is alive with over 200 working people. Every day a dance takes place under a big 360 year old zelkova tree.

Before the liberation, our working people could not even dream of enjoying their holidays at rest homes. Their life was filled with sighs and sorrows.

Chung Tai Wha, transport worker of the Kaiwon Railway Construction Trust, told at a bonfire gathering about his past sorrowful life:

Unable to attend school because of his family's poverty, he had undergone hard labour in ore mines, collieries felling grounds and other workplaces.

Workers enjoy their holidays, playing chess in a rest home.

In pits completely devoid of labour protection devices he witnessed several times his fellow workers got their legs broken or killed in cave-ins. He himself fell to the ground several times under the whip of foremen.

He changed his jobs time and again in the hope of getting better living. But under Japanese imperialist rule his situation became no better.

Only the liberation of the country put an end to his bitter life once and for all. Since the liberation he has been working in the construction trust. He is now working like a machine operator because all work is mechanized. And every year he enjoys paid leave.

The government of our Republic is steadily expanding the network of rest homes and sanatoria for the better rest of the working people. Last year sixteen times as many working people as in 1947 spent their holidays at rest homes and sanatoria.

Under such system in which everyone works and rests to his heart's content, the average life span of our working people has been lengthened by twenty years compared with that at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule.

LEAPING DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN NORTH KOREA

One of the achievements the Korean people have made since the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party tn 1956 is the building up of a reliable light industry, along with a powerful heavy industry.

The production of tinned food at the Shinpo Fish Cannery which was built with the aid of the Soviet people.

The light industry of North Korea grew at the rate of 47 per cent a year on an average during the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) period.

Last year's gross light industrial output value was 4.5 times that in 1956.

Now the light industry of our country produces in a matter of 22 days as much goods as were turned out in the whole year of 1944, the year before liberation, and as much textiles in two days.

Last year the output of textile fabrics reached 190 million metres, or 2.5 times compared with 1956 and 138 times as against 1944.

Over 10,000 stores throughout the northern part of the Republic are all stuffed with home goods and they supply sufficient foodstuff and daily necessaries to the inhabitants.

In the past the Japanese imperialists restricted in every way the development of the Korean national industry and national technique for turning Korea into a monopoly market for their commodities and a supply centre of raw materials. They even completely destroyed the domestic handicraft.

Therefore, there were before liberation in North Korea only two textile mills with 4,000 spindles put together and a small number of primitive rice cleaning mills and breweries.

Immediately after liberation the light industry of Korea could not produce even pencils and tooth brushes.

It was under such situation that the Korean Workers' Party embarked upon building up light industry.

At that time it was, of course, a very difficult job to build light industry without qualified techniques, experience or machines.

However, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles the Party concentrated efforts on building large-scale light industrial enterprises, while setting up and developing local industry and organizing and encouraging producers' cooperatives.

Entering the postwar period, the Party set forth the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture for speedily rehabilitating and developing the ravaged national economy and rapidly stabilizing and improving the deteriorated people's living.

Great successes have been made in laying the foundation of heavy industry and developing light industry thanks to the implementation of this economic line. The light industrial output surpassed the prewar level by far during the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) period through the rehabilitation, construction and expansion of large-scale light industrial factories.

Ceramic manufactures produced in N. Korea. Immediately after the Liberation the light industry of Korea could not produce even pencils and tooth brushes.

The Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, on the basis of the already attained achievements, set it as the basic task of the Five-Year Plan to further fortify the economic foundation of socialism and solve in the main question of food, clothing and housing of the people.

During the Five-Year Plan period the Party directed great efforts in the first place to establishing the basis of light industry.

The Pyongyang textile combinat has been expanded into one with 100,000 spindles and more than 2,800 looms, over ten other textile mills and silk mills have also been expanded and equipped with up-to-date installations and numerous medium and small scale textile mills built.

Large-size, modern foodstuff factories such as the Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory, the Ryongsung Meat Processing Combinat, the Shinpo Fish Cannery and so forth have been newly built or expanded.

Korea entirely relied upon import in daily necessaries in the past, but now it is turning out in its own factories such mass consumption goods as sewing machines, radios, gramophones and many other household goods.

However, the products turned out from the existing large-scale factories alone could not meet the rapidly growing demand of the people. Therefore, the Party has abided by the line of developing medium and small-scale local industry along with the development of large-scale central industry.

Of weighty importance in this was the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party which decided to set up more than one local industrial factory in every city and county through a nationwide movement.

More than 1,000 local industrial factories were built in different parts of the country in less than one year since the Plenum. Thus, an average of ten or more factories have sprung up in each city and county and are producing mass consumption goods.

At the same time the Party has firmly established the local industrial system by transferring not a few central light industrial enterprises to localities, organized the Provincial economic committees, dispatched numbers of technical and economic personnel to local areas.

Last year as compared with 1956 the local industrial output value increased nine times and its share was 39 per cent in the total industrial output value and 56 per cent in the production of consumer goods.

Stressing the necessity of creating raw material bases on light industry Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"To rely upon foreign countries for raw materials in developing industry is very insecure. Only the industry developing on a basis capable of securing the bulk of the raw materials on its own can be secure."

The Party unfolded a nationwide movement for expanding the aera under fibre, industrial crops and oil bearing crops and the acreage of orchards and mulberry fields and creating economic forests and raw material mountains. Thus, after the war, 100,000 jungbo of orchards, 60,000 jungbo of mulberry fields and tens of thousands of jungbo of economic forests and raw material mountains have been created in the northern half of the country.

In our country with its limited cultivated land it is impossible to allocate a vast stretch of land to growing raw material for light industry. Such being the case, the Party set forth measures for the rapid development of chemical industry. In developing chemical industry, the Party concentrated efforts on producing fibre.

Since the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 15,000 tons and the dyestuff factory with an annual production capacity of 900 tons have been commissioned. The world's first-class vinalon factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons has been constructed in our country. And the expansion project of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill for boosting its annual production capacity to 25,000 tons and the construction project of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons are just about to be completed.

One of the knitting shops built after the Liberation in North Korea by the hands of Korean people.

The question of raw material for the production of daily necessaries of high quality has also been solved, as a result of the construction capacity of 6,000 tons and the development of the plastic industry.

In this way the light industry of our country has laid a firm foundation for further rapidly developing itself.

On this basis the Party has waged a staunch struggle for expanding the variety of the light industrial products and raising their quality.

Today, in our country, more and more varieties of goods are put out and a number of goods have reached the level of advanced countries in their quality.

The Party has set forth the task to bring about a decisive advance in the industrialization of the country and to radically improve the people's living in the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

During the Seven-Year Plan the light industry of our country will come to turn out 500 million metres of fabrics annually and decisively increase the production of various foodstuffs and daily necessaries.

Thus, large number of goods including the fabric will not only reach the level of advanced countries in its per capita output but also bring a great change in quality.

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